

immediately be revoked, and that no new work authorization shall be issued for employment of F-1 student(s) by that employer. The Attorney General shall, in addition, take any other appropriate action to effectuate the disqualification of that employer through revocation of work authorization(s) at any other school(s) that may authorize employment with the disqualified employer.

(2) A copy of the Administrator's notice to the Attorney General may also be sent by the Administrator to each school identified in the notice as a school from which F-1 students have been employed by the disqualified employer. Such copy of the Administrator's notice, upon receipt by the school, shall constitute sufficient notice for the DSO to revoke work authorization(s) and to refuse to issue new work authorization(s) for employment of F-1 students by that employer. Any school which issued or may issue work authorization(s) for employment of any F-1 student(s) by the employer, but which was not known by the Administrator to have done so, or notified by copy of the Administrator's decision, shall comply with any instructions from the Attorney General regarding revocation and nonissuance of work authorization for employment of any F-1 student(s) by the employer. In addition, any school (whether or not it received a copy of the Administrator's notice to the Attorney General regarding the employer) shall revoke F-1 work authorization(s) and refuse to issue new F-1 work authorization(s) for any employer which is identified as a disqualified employer on the list published periodically in the FEDERAL REGISTER by ETA.

(3) Continued or new employment of any F-1 student by the employer shall constitute a violation of the INA's employer sanctions provisions, irrespective of whether the F-1 student's work authorization has been formally revoked by the DSO or INS.

(c) ETA, upon receipt of the Administrator's notice pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section, shall cancel any F-1 attestation filed by the employer under subpart J of this part, shall not accept for filing any attestation sub-

mitted by the employer, and shall so notify the employer.

§ 655.1060 Non-applicability of the Equal Access to Justice Act.

A proceeding under subpart K of this part is not subject to the Equal Access to Justice Act, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 504. In such a proceeding, the administrative law judge shall have no authority to award attorney fees and/or other litigation expenses pursuant to the provisions of the Equal Access to Justice Act.

Subpart L—What Requirements Must a Facility Meet to Employ H-1C Nonimmigrant Workers as Registered Nurses?

SOURCE: 65 FR 51149, Aug. 22, 2000, unless otherwise noted.

§ 655.1100 What are the purposes, procedures and applicability of these regulations in subparts L and M of this part?

(a) *Purpose.* The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended by the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act of 1999, establishes the H-1C nonimmigrant visa program to provide qualified nursing professionals for narrowly defined health professional shortage areas. Subpart L of this part sets forth the procedure by which facilities seeking to use nonimmigrant registered nurses must submit attestations to the Department of Labor demonstrating their eligibility to participate as facilities, their wages and working conditions for nurses, their efforts to recruit and retain United States workers as registered nurses, the absence of a strike/lockout or lay-off, notification of nurses, and the numbers of and worksites where H-1C nurses will be employed. Subpart M of this part sets forth complaint, investigation, and penalty provisions with respect to such attestations.

(b) *Procedure.* The INA establishes a procedure for facilities to follow in seeking admission to the United States for, or use of, nonimmigrant nurses under H-1C visas. The procedure is designed to reduce reliance on nonimmigrant nurses in the future, and calls for the facility to attest, and be